

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 7.

LOUISVILLE, KY., FRIDAY EVENING OCTOBER 23, 1857.

NUMBER 21.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
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THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SCRIPTION PRICES.—In ADVANCE.—Daily Journal \$10; County Daily \$5; Tri-Weekly \$3; Weekly \$3; Evening Post \$1; American & Commercial Daily or Tri-Weekly for \$3; Weekly 1 copy 3 years \$2; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 5 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$15 each.

Papers by mail are payable in advance.

For the Daily, County Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be delivered in full advance at the time of subscription, the subscriber must pay, otherwise it will be withheld, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

No paper is paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if partly paid, it is to be sent and paid.

RAMBITANCE OR MAIL.—In "registered" letters at our office.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, 10 lines \$1.00
Do, each additional line \$0.00
Do, each additional insertion \$0.00
Do, one week \$2.50
Do, two weeks \$5.00
Do, three weeks \$7.50
Standing card, four weeks \$10.00
One square, characte weekly, per annum \$10.00
Do, do three times do \$10.00
Each additional week, one-half the above price.

Advertisers publishing at intervals \$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisers not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Advertisers may pay in full or in advance. Receipts and account books, sheriff's and commissioners' patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisers for charitable institutions, five companies, ward and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Marriage and death published as news. Obituaries and funeral notices as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial column and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

The real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12 cents for each continuation, each change considered a new advertisement. Standing card, per annum for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisers inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and continuing the first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-half the above price.

Advertisers kept on the Inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—In WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square, 10 lines \$1.00 first insertion. \$1.00 each additional insertion.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the early rates.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1857.

PRICES OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.—Our city markets were never more bountifully supplied than at present, and yet the prices of every description of marketing are alarmingly exorbitant. The farmers are generally charged with maintaining these unwarrantable rates, but not justly. The fault is, we feel confident, not with the great number of highly respectable agriculturists who cultivate and sell on a large scale. These men suffer as well as the residents of the city from a class of hucksters or "middle men." The producer, in fact, gets only about one-half of what the consumer pays. The remainder, which weighs heavily upon the whole community, and especially on the poor, going into the pockets of a small number who are close in their dealings illiberal in their expenditures, and we might, in short, almost say "of no use to anybody."

It is a great mistake to suppose that the community is always benefited by mere expenditure, and that after all somebody is the gainer, even when the hard-working mechanic has to pay double price for food. It is the *active* circulation of money which benefits the world, and the petty farmers and hucksters, who retail in the market, circulate less specie than any people in the country. Their profits are enormous, their expenses very trifling as compared to those of other classes, and they all hold on to their money, in the form of specie, and regardless of interest, with a tenacity which has long been proverbial. Expenditure in their favor is not so beneficial as it would be in favor of the mechanic or small shop-keeper.

We are glad to see that the city officials are taking active steps toward enforcing the penalties upon these forestallers and regraters. There are now a large number of warrants pending against these characters, and we trust that, for the sake of those who can so ill afford unnecessary expenditures, such a policy will be pursued as to prevent these extortions from further exercising their impositions.

Prices must come down, and it is only by ridding our markets of these parties, who intervene between the original producers and the consumers and take the lion's share of the profits, that we can find relief.

THE WATER WORKS.—The ordinance which originated in the Board of Common Council, authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund to appropriate \$20,000 of that fund to the purchase of bonds of the city of Louisville which were issued to the Water Company in payment of the city's subscription to the water works, was passed last night by the Board of Aldermen unanimously. We congratulate our citizens on this action of the General Council. It will enable this important enterprise to be pushed forward steadily to completion.

The president and directors of this company deserve great praise for the energetic manner in which they have advanced the work in hand. They have left nothing undone that could be done to insure success and to promote the interests of the community by the speedy construction of this much-needed improvement. They have never faltered in the prosecution of the enterprise entrusted to them, but, without this action of the Council, their hands would have been completely tied, and the work would have been greatly retarded, if not temporarily abandoned. Now they can go on as they have been going on, progressing steadily with the work and pushing it rapidly to completion. We may now say, that, under such management, we shall soon have water works.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE BULLOCK.—Our citizens will learn with an unusual degree of regret that the Hon. Wm. F. Bullock, Judge of this Judicial District, has announced his intention to resign the office which he has so long and so ably filled. At the conclusion of the late special term of the Shelly Circuit Court, Judge B. remarked that it was the last time he would meet the people of that county in his present official position.

There is no able Judge in Kentucky. He is a perfect master of the law—a gentleman of unblemished reputation as a Christian and a lawyer, and worthy of the high rank he has always occupied on the bench in Kentucky.

There was a heavy snow storm in Detroit, on Monday night.

For the Louisville Bulletin.

AUTUMN MUSINGS.

How the morning sunbeams flicker
Through the window-panes so bright,
Weaving strange, fantastic pictures,
With their golden quivering light,
As their dancing shadows fall
On the carpet—on the wall.

Oh, an autumn morn is glorious,
With its pure, fresh, bracing breeze,
Whispering, sighing, lightly swaying
O'er the meadows, through the trees—
Singing dirges, low and solemn,
Round the maple's leafy column.

Fading leaves are slowly falling,
Tinged with gold and crimson hues,
And the birds are softly calling—
"Have you heard the mournful news?"

It is the autumn wind's low lulling—
Winter, cold and dark, is coming."

See the tender fledglings trying
If their wings are swift and strong
For their weary annual journey
To a Southern land of song;
Where the sunshine and the flowers
Fade not with the summer hours.

Thus my soul would fain he pluming
Her glad wings and soar away
To that world where ever-hlooming
Summer reigns—without decay,
And no chilling winds of winter
Through its shining portals enter.

Autumn sweet and mournful season—
How I love thy quiet days—
With thy rainbow-tinted forests,
And the soft, blue, dreamy haze
Floating, hovering o'er the mountain,
Pleasant vale, and murmuring fountains.

As thy withered leaves are crisping
'Neath my feet—wandering slow,
Soft and sweet they seem to whisper,
Soon, like us, you may be low,
Sleeping in the earth's cold bosom
Ere another spring shall blossom.

Yet I grieve not; life hath never
Been so full of bliss to me
That I should regret to sever
All the bonds which set me free,
And my spirit with the bies
Folds her weary wings in rest.

CLARA.

BIRDS-NEST COTTAGE, Nashville, Tenn.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Winter Lectures.—We are gratified to learn that the young gentlemen of the Christian Association in this city are making arrangements for the delivery of a regular course of lectures during the winter season. This Association has, in previous years, gratified and enlightened our citizens by employing eminent lecturers to discourse upon various topics of public interest and importance. Their labors in the past will not, of course, be forgotten, and we trust that the forthcoming lectures may be so generously patronized as to leave a surplus fund in the Association's treasury for the purchase of a library.

The first of the series will be by Dr. Hayes, who was surgeon to Kane's Arctic expedition. It will relate to those frozen regions into which Dr. Kane and his colleagues penetrated with such dauntless heroism. It is also highly probable that we shall be favored by an address from Lieut. M. A. Maury, of the U. S. Navy, who has partially consented to this city.

The Rev. George Bethune, D. D., was a few days since elected professor of ecclesiastical history, church government and pastoral theology, in the College at New Brunswick, New Jersey. The honor, though conferred under the most flattering circumstances, was promptly declined. The Reverend Doctor, it seems, is wedded too tenderly to his congregation in Brooklyn. His parishioners should feel grateful for the compliment. Dr. Bethune is justly esteemed one of the finest writers and most eloquent and attractive speakers in the ranks of the American clergy. His mind, at once robust and beautiful, possesses exactly that combination of energy and humor so captivating in a great popular orator. It is the true spiritual counterpart of his florid, healthy, handsome face. He is a man of genuine accomplishments, and withal something of a poet, though truth compels us to add, not much of one.

We are sorry to see that our excellent friend of the Owensboro' American has censured the people of Cloverport as wanting in courtesy and attention to us during our recent brief visit to that place. We assure him that the censure is wholly undeserved. The population of Cloverport honored us in every way in which we could possibly expect or wish them to do. We remember with gratitude the cordial and noble hospitalities of Owensboro', but our feelings compel us to speak out when we find even a citizen of that town using our humble name to the injury of the good name of Cloverport.

ARREST FOR PERJURY.—David Smith was a witness yesterday in the Circuit Court in behalf of Johnson, charged and convicted of sheep-stealing. He swore to an *alibi* for Johnson, was caught in the falsehood, and promptly lodged in jail. Smith sustains a bad character, having been arrested with the large party of gambling negroes at Oakland a few Sabbath's since.

We notice the word "jeopardize" in the columns of the London Times. We had supposed that this word was an offensive Americanism at which every cultivated Englishman would turn up his nose in disgust. We sadly fear the Queen's English is not any safer in the hands of our own subjects than it is in those of the barbarian Yankees.

The New Orleans papers complain of the want of milk in that city. The Louisiana milk always seemed to us as defective in quality as deficient in quantity. Like the jokes of the Louisville Democrat, it has no cream to it.

There can be no doubt that good liquor, if taken in proper quantities, makes a man rich. We hardly know a great *Capitolist* in Louisville who is not a living illustration of the fact.

The children in the Cincinnati public schools have contributed over two hundred dollars for the fund being raised for the relief of the family of the late Capt. Herndon.

Pleasant M. Coleman was hung near Russellville, on the 16th inst., for the murder of Mrs. Bagby, his sister-in-law.

There was a heavy snow storm in Detroit, on Monday night.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was rising very fast yesterday. Last evening there were over 7 feet water in the canal and 4 feet 9 inches on the falls. There will be 5 feet water on the falls this morning.

We learn that the steamer Rainbow struck a reef at the Grand Chain and broke a number of her timbers; she returned to Paducah, where she will go on the docks.

The Diamond arrived from Cairo last evening.—We are indebted to Messrs. Huston and Kriel for copies of the manifest and memorandum. The Diamond will leave again to-morrow.

The Highflyer has postponed her departure for tomorrow.

The fine steamer Martha Putnam, of which the Jewets are captain and clerk, will leave for St. Louis to-day.

The Telegraph No. 3, Capt. Hildreth, is the mail-boat for Cincinnati to-day.

The Cube, bound for this city, ran on the rock below Shawneetown, and broke several timbers. She was pulled off by the Eunice and taken back to Cairo for repairs.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—Two very important operations in surgery have recently been performed at the St. Joseph's Infirmary, by two of the professors of the University Medical School.

The first of these operations, called Ovariotomy, is justly considered the most formidable in surgery. The members of the French Academy look upon it as so perilous, that, in a recent discussion on the subject before that body, the possibility of success in the operation was hotly, and, it is said, disputed. But the disease which it is proposed to relieve by this operation is at once formidable and perilous itself; it entails a great deal of suffering which must end in death, or be removed by ovariotomy.

The operation of Ovariotomy is of Kentucky origin. Dr. E. McDowell was the first one that ever performed it, and, even after he had repeatedly demonstrated its success, it was rejected for many years by surgeons as altogether too hazardous. Professor Henry Miller has performed the operation twice, and in each instance with entire success. It has now been some weeks since he undertook to relieve a lady, at St. Joseph's Infirmary, of an immense ovarian tumor, which was threatening her existence. The lady is quite young, but was greatly prostrated by long continued suffering.

After being evacuated of some eight or nine pounds of fluid contents, this tumor was removed in a most judicious and skillful manner. Even in its empty condition, the tumor weighed 10½ pounds, the original weight being between 18 and 20 pounds.

We are gratified to be able to say that the subject of this operation has recovered from her perilous condition, and will soon be able to return to her distant home.

LITHOTOMY.—Professor Palmer, Professor of Anatomy in the University School, performed this operation, at St. Joseph's Infirmary, a few weeks since, and removed a large sized calculus, as rough as the burr of a chestnut. It is known as the Oxalate of lime variety of Calculus. The operation was very successfully performed, and the patient has recovered so far that he is preparing to return to his home in Indiana.

Both of these patients were under the influence of chloroform, and were insensible to any suffering during the operations.

CRIMINAL COURT—Thursday, Oct. 22.—James Johnson, for stealing a lot of sheep in Jefferson co., was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

George Cope, assisting in running off slave, continued to next term.

Joe Ransom, for poisoning Mrs. Comstock, case continued.

In Isaac Guernsey's case a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

David Lewis, alias Yankee Dave, was continued to next term.

The following cases are to be tried to-day:

James McMullen, James S. Jones (2 indictments), James Bose, Richard Smith, Thomas Cary, Isaac H. Miller, George Brown alias D. Lawrence.

The contested cases for the county of Jefferson will not be tried until the 19th, 20th, and 21st of November. The cases will be called next week on the days for which they are set, and judgment given in uncontested cases and contested cases continued until the days above mentioned.

COAL.—The towboat James Guthrie arrived yesterday from Pittsburg with 70,000 bushels of coal for Messrs. Hyatt. They were selling at 14 cents per bushel.

The Shingiss arrived with a tow of coalboats, destined for Nashville.

Several pairs of coalboats, which have been all summer above here, passed through the canal for the South.

Two coalboats, containing 35,000 bushels, from McKeepsport, and in charge of Jack Baker, were lost at Duff's bar.

THE AMERICAN FREE MASON.—This valuable organ of Ancient Craft Masonry has been changed into a beautiful monthly magazine of 84 pages, and is now conducted by J. F. Brennan, of this city. The first number under the new arrangement is a most elegant specimen of typography and is handsomely illustrated. The literary department is capital. In fine it is a most excellent magazine and deserves the patronage of the brotherhood.

Terms, \$8 per annum.

A very bitter personal controversy is being waged in the Presbyterian of the West, between Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of St. Louis, and Rev. E. D. McMaster, of New Albany, a professor elect of the Theological Seminary at Chicago. Dr. Rice had declined a professorship in the same institution, and in his letter of declination reflected severely upon Dr. Mc.

We notice sales a few days ago of 20 shares Gas Company stock at \$18 and \$14,000 Kentucky 6 per cent. bonds at 103½. The sales of Kentucky bonds which have lately been made at the New York stock board were bid in by owners.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.—President Mora, of Costa Rica, has ordered out a strong military force to be in readiness to meet the Filibuster President of Nicaragua, on his arrival.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY ON RED RIVER.—Private letters to the Red River American give the following account of a most shocking tragedy in the parish of Calcasieu, Louisiana: "Claiborne Hart and his son Charles had for several weeks been making violent threats against the lives of James M. Wilburn, Benton Wilburn, and Wm. and Jackson McGee. On Saturday, the 12th inst., the Harts went to the residences of both the Wilburns, and threatened to kill them if they did not leave the neighborhood in two hours. On the following day Mrs. Wilburn sent a little girl to one of her neighbors, requesting him to come over and see what all the firing of guns near her house meant. Two gentlemen went as requested; as they entered the lane they discovered the lifeless bodies of Hart and son—the latter had his gun in his hand and ready for firing. These bodies were completely filled with buckshot. A subsequent letter states that the parties on whom suspicion rested as the murderers, gave themselves up to the officers. They had their trial before Justice Evans, in Calcasieu parish, by whom they were acquitted. The friends of Hart, over twenty in number, were at the trial. As soon as the prisoners were acquitted they took possession of them, saying they would take them to Texas and give them another hearing. They ordered one of the McGees to cross his hands for the purpose of tying him. On his refusal they beat him until he submitted or was killed; then they took him to the road lifeless—their heads were cut off and their hands were cut off and their bodies were riddled with balls."

The process of curtailment in loans should cease here, if the banks have any desire to sustain their best friends and those fully entitled to consideration and able to pay 2½ per cent. per month. A

EVENING BULLETIN.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 23, 1857.

The 1st London Times has some lengthy remarks on the increase of interest by the Bank of England, and says "the suddenness of the renewal of the drain of gold which has led to this step has taken the public by surprise, because they were not prepared for the extraordinary news by the two last American mails. Allowing due weight to that intelligence, there is nothing in the movement to create alarm, although there is a high probability it may soon have to be reported." Upon the whole, it is possible that the combined operations of the American panic and the Indian insurrections may for a time have affected the English resources to the extent of two or three millions; but the Times considers, as regards the broad trade of the empire, that it is impossible to discover a cause of fear. The discount establishments have also advanced their rates a half of one cent. The Times argues in the same article that fright alone is the cause of the daily ruin going on in America, and that there is nothing in what is now passing which will, before any length of time, interfere with the business or cripple the national resources of the country.

The St. Louis Democrat contains an account of a prize fight on an island near that city between Wm. Blake, alias Dublin Tricks, and Thomas Jennings. On the tenth round, Tricks did not come up and Jennings was declared victor.

ROUMANIA.—A book recently published under the above title gives some interesting particulars of the borderland between Christendom and the country of the Moslem. We quote some paragraphs descriptive of life in the Danubian Principalities, to which so much attention is now directed:

Perhaps some of the most remarkable usages of the Servians is the "Brotherhood," a usage descended from primitive times. Such is their affection for each other, that when a young man has lost a natural brother, he seeks in the neighborhood a brother by adoption, and confers upon him all the rights appertaining to the deceased. The two unite with each other in the name of God and St. John for mutual fidelity and assistance, during the remainder of their lives. Persons thus allied call themselves "brothers in God." The union concerns those only by whom it has been formed. The benefaction of the church is not requisite to form such an alliance.

In certain parts of Servia it is customary for the youths, and maidens also, to enter into this relation on the second Monday after Easter, while kissing each other through garlands, which are afterwards exchanged. The first bond, however, is merely initiatory. At the expiration of a year, they either confirm the original choice or make a new selection. A similar relation often exists between the two sexes. A man may call a woman his "mother or sister in God." A maiden may elect an old man her "father in God," or a youth her "brother in God." This alliance between the sexes is usual in cases of distress; and when persons whose assistance is thus evoked accept the appellation, they are bound to protect and care for the unfortunate placing themselves in their hands. A violation of so solemn a contract is supposed to incur severe punishment in heaven. Enemies as well as friends enter into this singular relation. It not unfrequently exists between Turks and Servians during their bloodiest epochs.

The Servians are passionately fond of the song and the dance. Their history is preserved in ballads and traditions. Wherever there is a Slavic woman there is a song. Many a tuneful successor of the blind old bard of Greece is to be found among the mountains of Servia.

Among the Servians, the institution of the "family" retains its primitive character, every household being in itself an entire community. In the villages, picturesquely situated on the borders of the streams, or for greater security concealed in the fastnesses of the mountains, the low, rude dwellings are at a distance from each other, and of such a size that one not unfrequently forms an entire street. Around the main room, which contains a hearth in the center, are chambers for the younger married people. Iron is scarcely used in the erection of Servian dwellings, chimneys and windows are rare, the well trodden earth serves for a floor, while the loam walls and bark roofs are blackened with soot and smoke. The father is the patriarch of the family. When he dies, one of the sons, appointed by his brethren, becomes master of the house. All the members of the family work and eat together, sharing each other's joys, and alike independent of the world for support. Individual interest is merged in that of the family. Paternal and filial affection are strong; the brother is the chosen protector of the sister, of whom he is the joy and the pride.

Marriage is arranged by the fathers of the two families. At her new abode the young bride dresses an infant, touches the walls with a distaff, and spreads a table with food, wine, and water. Her mouth is sealed by a piece of sugar, indicating that she should utter only what is good. For a whole year she is termed the "betrothed." In the presence of others she scarcely converses with her husband.

Every family has a paten saint, and the whole year is a round of festivals and sacred rites. They pray three times a day; and at table no person venturing to accept the place of honor without being able to improvise an appropriate expression of thanks.

NATIONAL PRODUCTIONS.—Nations are characterized not more by their people than by their other and inferior productions. Here are some of the most notable "specimens" offered by several countries:

China has tea, porcelain, and long-tailed mandarins; Germany, clocks, printing, ghost stories, lager beer, and transcendental philosophy; Russia, emperors, hemp, and the knout; France, cooks, capons, compliments, and crinolines; Austria, carpets, diplomatic, and two-headed eagles; Prussia, Frederick the Great, schoolmaster, and tail grenadiers; Switzerland, watches, wooden toy s, and calvinism; Italy, popes, poison, paintings, music-grinders, and revolutionary malcontents; Spain, chivalry, court etiquette, Cortez, Columbus, and Cervantes; England has produced statesmen, poets, orators, generals, roast beef, the Times newspaper, poor laws, taxation, fogs, spleen, grumbleries, colonies, cockneys, and "Punch"; America has produced Washington, a model republic, the electric telephone, anesthetic ether, Gen. Jackson, and several thousand "live Yankees," who produce everything that is worth producing, and something over.—*London Post*.

OUT OF WORK.—According to careful estimates, not less than twenty-five thousand seven hundred men and women have been thrown out of employment in New York city by the hard times, with no hope of getting work during the coming four or five months. Of these eight thousand are laborers, four thousand cigar makers, twenty-nine hundred workmen in iron foundries, sixteen hundred cloakmakers, one thousand clerks, and so on through the list of occupations. Every branch of business contributes to the melancholy array, and we regret to find no less than five hundred printers among the number. The book and job printing offices are all obliged to reduce their force. The journeymen raised their wages to meet the cost of living in prosperous times it is asked by some of the papers whether they will now consider the desperate condition of the employments by reducing their rates. It is complained, however, generally that provisions have not fallen in price appreciably, and we are sorry to say that the fact is so. The farmers, hucksters, and butchers appear to be all unconscious of the condition of the public, or at least determined not to recognize it. It is outrageous that butter should be selling at thirty cents a pound with such enormous hay crops as we have had this season.—*Phil. American*.

An ill wind, etc.—During the recent panic the receipts of the telegraph companies have increased from 75 to 100 per cent. The Wall street office in New York has received and sent as high as 3000 messages daily.

A TROUBLESOME SWAP.—The New York Tribune of Friday relates an amusing story, which it declares to be true, of a lady and gentleman at a bathing place on Long Island. They were engaged to be married, and one warm evening when walking along the beach, talking nonsense, they came to a beautiful cove, which was divided by a rocky projection into two nice little bathing places. It was agreed that they should bathe here, one taking one place and the other the other, so that they would be out of sight of each other. They went in, were having a first-rate time, splashing about and talking over the rock to each other, when a little scamp, who had been fishing there, happened to see them, and straightway was possessed by the Devil to change their clothes. He did it, and the result is thus related:

As the boy ran behind a sand hill his long shadow behind her and the sinking sun attracted the lady's notice, and in some trepidation she hastened to don her apparel. Fancied her "feelings" on finding, not her own clothes, but the hat, coat, vest, and other articles, *in extenso*, of the gentleman on the other side of the promontory! How could it have happened—and what was to be done? Was that fearfully long shadow some spirit of the sea or shore, who, offended at her intrusion upon his solitude, had resorted to this method of punishing her temerity? It were better to imagine her situation than to attempt to describe it.

In the meantime the gentleman, too, repaired to the shore to dress. Speechless astonishment was depicted on his countenance as it fell upon a heap of women's clothing. "What in thunder," he muttered to himself, "does this mean? Is the place turned around, or am I crazy?" In the greatest perplexity he took up one article of feminine apparel after another to the number of about thirty, letting one after another drop again upon the rock where he stood, with many a half audible ejaculation of wonder. There was no doubt in his mind as to whom the things belonged, but how did they get there, and where were his own clothes? With one arm skinned, he pressed his other hand upon his forehead to collect his bewildered senses, little thinking that the mischievous elf who was the author of his embarrassment was laughing at him from behind the same sand hill.

After a few moments of hesitation, the gentleman shewed to his lady love the awkward intelligence, and in return was informed that his clothes lay at her feet. All that was to be done was to exchange the lots; but how in the name of delicacy was that consummation so devoutly wished to be effected?

The sun was now down, but it was not dark yet.

Finally it was arranged that the lady should venture into the water with her eyes averted, while the lover should exchange the clothes and return to his side of the rocks. Unfortunately, just as he was about to cut around the other side to perform that duty he caught sight of a couple of young ladies not far off, and he felt compelled to retreat precipitately to his place again. His discomfited companion would have them come out hastily and called to the ladies for their help, but they were distant and between herself and them she saw a boy passing along.

To cut the story short, the "peculiarly unpleasant predicament" lasted until the young lady felt it necessary, to save herself from being chilled to death, to attire herself in her lover's clothing. He, on his part, put her garments to the same use for his own benefit, and a pretty good fit it was; for the two friends were about of a size, and but for the discrepancy of a full beard he might, in a less dusky light than then prevailed, have passed for a lady. It was his intention, in some way or another, he hardly knew how, to rectify the matter immediately; but when he had ventured to rejoin his laughing and blushing sweetheart, he saw the mischievous boy a little distance off, with a grin on his impish countenance, closely watching their motions. Quickly putting a handkerchief to his face to conceal his tail-tale beard, the gentleman took the lady's arm; and they sauntered on the shore until it was dark, then entered the hotel as privately as possible, and, making the best of their way to their respective rooms, lost no time in donning more appropriate habiliments.

DRESS.—Nothing shows the character of an individual more than the dress. What a lady wears and how she wears it, the material, fit, and suitability to the occasion of her dress, are generally good criterions to her habits of thought and action. To a close observer the purity and refinement of her nature even can be detected by certain indications in the selection and arrangement of the external adornment of her person. True refinement, that which springs from native modesty, a delicacy of thought and feeling that from intuition becomes a habit, is discernible as much in the neatness and adjustment of a collar, the hue of a ribbon, as in word that may be uttered or action that may be performed.

The observances of fashion, it is true, demand to a greater or less extent a certain style of dress for all who follow its dictates; and fashionably dressed ladies, to be in the fashion, must appear in the rustle of a gown, mantle, hat, and all the minor *et ceteras* that shall have the freshness of newness to recommend them; and they are, therefore, so far as cleanliness goes, unquestionably neat. But mark how the dress is arranged, and how the colors are chosen, if you would ascertain whether the mind is an ill-assorted or a harmonious one; and above all, take occasion to note how the lady dresses in her own home, when off her guard, with "nobody" but her husband to see her.

One of the greatest physiological observers of any age, Lavater, paid particular heed to all outward habits as the true indices of the inner life. It was a remark of his that all persons, male and female, who manifest an habitual nicety of dress displayed the same neatness in their domestic affairs, declaring that "young women who neglect their toilette, and manifest little concern about their apparel, indicate in this very particular a disregard of order, a mind but little adapted to the details of house-keeping, of deficiency of taste and of the qualifications that inspire love. The girl of eighteen, who desires not to please, will be a slut and a shrew at twenty-five."

These young girls who imagine that they, as soon as they have achieved a husband, can throw off all care about their dress, keeping their show garments only for company, and pitching on their untidy persons any cast-off duds in their own home, make a great mistake—the one great mistake of their lives. They need not marvel why it is that their husbands prefer the society they meet at clubs, or the society of other women, to their own. They need not wonder at their husbands' late hours of unsteady habits. No man, however much he may love the carefully dressed girl he courted, will tolerate after marriage a slattern, one who keeps all her fine clothes and fine smiles for others. A well-known author tells his fair readers, with emphatic intonation, that "it is one of the moral duties of every married woman always to appear well dressed in the presence of her husband."

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TO BE WELL-DRESSED need not imply an expensive dress. A simple, neatly-fitting robe of muslin or calico, if tastefully made and tastefully selected, as to harmony of color, shows the purity and true refinement of the wearer's mind more effectually than the most elaborately expensive attire that the ingenuity of modern millinery could devise.

The suitability to the occasion of dress is also what should be studied. A simple, quiet, unostentatious dress is adapted to all occasions, at home or abroad; while a showy, conspicuous dress can be worn with impunity in very few places, and by very few persons, without seeming obtrusive and decidedly vulgar. The laws regulating dress are really quite a scientific study, and should be so considered; though to those possessing that intuitive sense of the fitness of things, the law of universal harmony existing throughout nature, which may extend even to the aesthetics of dress, these laws are understood and practiced without any effort.

Singular.—As the steamer City of Cleveland was coming from Detroit to Cleveland, when near the clay banks off Pointe au Pele, she ran into a flock of ducks which were winging their way through the darkness. The glass of the large locomotive lamp was smashed to pieces, two of the ducks and a pretty small bird being caught in the lamp. Three other ducks were picked up dead on the deck.

The Siamese Twins, now about 45 years of age, have 14 children. They are about to proceed to Cuba to exhibit themselves.

THE CALIFORNIA MAIL STEAMERS ARE IN BAD LUCK. The Northern Light, on her last homeward trip, ran on a coral reef three miles from the island of Old Providence. The steamer Star of the West, on her outward passage, encountered a very heavy gale and was obliged to throw overboard part of her cargo. She also went ashore on the coast of Florida, where she stuck fast for three hours. The St. Louis has been substituted for the Northern Light. The New York Tribune of the 19th says:

The Northern Light, on her passage homeward, was in some danger of sharing the fate of the Central America. Twenty-three hours out, she ran on a coral reef three miles from Old Providence, a small island in the Caribbean sea, in lat. 13 deg. 21 min. N., and about a hundred miles east of the Mosquito coast. The steamer lay on the reef some eight or nine hours before she succeeded in getting off. The sea was perfectly calm and the shore was high, but the passengers, who had just before heard of the loss of the Central America, could not but conjecture with some apprehensions the contingency, should a storm arise, of a similar fate.

The purser of the ship, for some reason or other, seems to have kept this accident to himself. We subjoin an account furnished by a passenger:

We left Aspinwall at 8 o'clock P.M., on Monday, October 8, having just heard the news of the loss of the Central America. We had beautiful weather, and at noon on Tuesday had made one hundred and eighty miles on our way to Havana. We were then in lat. 12 deg. 15 min. north, long. 80 deg. 46 min. west. The afternoon passed off pleasantly, and we were making twelve knots an hour, when, at a few minutes before 7 in the evening, we were startled by the ship's thumping five distinct times upon what proved to be a coral reef. The engines were immediately stopped, and the sounding lines thrown over. A boat was soon lowered away, and we found but about 14 feet of water all around the ship. Rockets were thrown up, and were answered by the arrival from the Island of Old Providence, about 8 miles distant, of two dug-outs, manned by the inhabitants, but having with them the captain of a ship in the company's service, which had been wrecked near the same place eight weeks previously. His men went to Aspinwall in open boats, took passage in the Central America home, and were lost in that unfortunate steamer. He informed us that there was plenty of water and provisions on the island, and a good harbor on the opposite side, where three five ton schooners were then lying. We then sent the second officer with a boat to induce the schooners to come to the steamer, but there was no wind, and one only reached us about 7 o'clock the next morning.

In the meantime the engines were started every few minutes, and the passengers sent from stern to stern, and from larboard to starboard, that their weight might assist in moving her. At midnight an anchor was dropped ahead, which, by the help of the windlass, caused the ship to swing almost round. The bows were clear, but she still seemed to be fast, from midships to stern. About 3 o'clock in the morning four boat loads of passengers were sent on shore, and thirty tons of water discharged from the boilers. The tide had now risen. A strong pull was made upon the anchor, both wheels were put in motion, and at 4 o'clock she went off into deeper water, having been on the reef all night. Guns were then fired to recall the boats, which were all hoisted on board by 7 o'clock, and the steamer stood on her course. At that moment the steam frigate Wabash, which we had left at Aspinwall, to sail in twelve hours, came in sight, and fired two guns, which we did not answer, as we no longer needed assistance. Just as we got off, the lady passengers were all preparing to go on board the schooner, which was now approaching us. After the first panic, which was very great at first, perfect order prevailed on board. The captain was perfectly cool, and showed a great deal of seamanship in getting the steamer off. He had been examining his chart just before, but was on deck when we struck. The sea was calm, and while we lay on the rocks the ship made no water, as was proved by trying the pumps.

(From the Charlestown (Mass.) Advertiser.)

NAVAL.—The steam frigate Roanoke, just taken out of the dry dock at this station, is now being stripped under the shears, preparatory to re-entering for thorough overhauling, orders for which were received a short time ago. This vessel was almost ruined at the time of her launching. The survey at this station, some time ago, revealed the fact that her back was broken. She swells up amidships—or is "hogged," as sailors term it—ten inches from her original model. At the time of launching, her keel bevelled downward between stern and stern from a true line five inches. At the present moment it arches five inches. Standing aft, and looking forward along her flush gun-decks, the hump in her sheer is very plain to the eye. During the survey her planking outside in several places amidships was observed to be broken short off; and the same is true of some of her heavy timbers; when she is stripped of her ceiling it is supposed that the bolts of her iron cross timbers will be found broken. It would probably cost nearly her original value to make her again as staunch as when new, and bring her back to her original model, as to do this she would necessarily have to be stripped down to her keel for a large portion of her length. We believe, however, that it is not proposed to give such a thorough overhauling as that would necessitate.

The brig Lincoln is now in the dry dock for repairs. While stripping off her copper on Wednesday, about eight inches of the sword of a sword-fish was found sticking fast in her bottom. It was found in her bows, wedged in her garboard streak, pointing downward. It would seem, from its position, that the vessel and fish were approaching each other rapidly, and in order to avoid the vessel, the latter made a plunge to pass under the vessel, but failing in so doing, his sword pricked the copper and passed down beneath it till it struck the garboard streak, and snapped short off, leaving the point fast in the vessel's bottom.

The sword of a sword-fish is of solid bone, stands firm, straight out from the upper jaw, its base being the jaw itself. Its shape is precisely that of the short artillery rapier, commonly in use a few years ago, though much stouter in proportion to its length, its flat surface protruding horizontally. The fish itself is of mackerel shape, though more round, and weighs from 400 to 1,200 pounds, the sword upon each varying with their size from two feet to forty inches in length. It is a very rapid fish and possessed of great strength, as its form indicates. We once saw the sword of a large fish broken short off in a vessel's bottom. It had struck fair and square on her two-inch oak planking, passed through it and again through her inch ceiling, and protruded four inches on the inside, the sword having passed through the bottom, a total of eleven inches. The point was broken off on the inside, and she never suffered any leak from the sanguinary stab inflicted.

THE MONEY PANIC! Relief to the Millions! IN CONSEQUENCE of the scarcity of money, I have determined to sell my stock of FANCY GOODS, BASKETS, AND TOYS AT TWENTY PER CENT. BELOW MARKET PRICE for cash—taking the Banks of the State of Indiana, State Banks of Indiana and Ohio, and Kentucky Banks. My stock is full of and comprises all of the new goods out this week.

Bazin's Extracts at 80c. Pomades and Perfumery at 20 per cent. below price. Combs and Brushes " " " " " Toys and Baskets " " " Call and avail yourselves of this opportunity, as now is the time to get goods cheap, or, in other words, at wholesale prices. W. W. TALBOT, 95 Fourth st.

BOYS' SOFT HATS AND CLOTH, PLUSH, AND VELVET CAPS of all the different styles, colors, and qualities for sale at greatly reduced prices for cash at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 917 j&b

GENTS' SOFT HATS—An extra article of Gents' Soft Felt Hats in store and for sale very low by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 917 j&b

HATS, CAPS, AND LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS AT Wholesale.

COUNTRY AND CITY MERCHANTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED to call and examine our large and varied assortment of the above-named goods. We are offering them at prices to suit the times. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 917 j&b

LADIES' RIDING HATS, new styles, just received at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 917 j&b

20,000 WANTED IN ILLINOIS FREE BANK PAPER.

UNION, PLANTERS', AND BANKS OF TENNESSEE, STATE BANK OF OHIO, and

AT PAR BANKS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA

FOR SALE

AND FANCY STAPLE GOODS

IN RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &

EVENING BULLETIN.

The following is a list of the premiums awarded the fifth day of the State Fair at Henderson:

CLASS D.—SADDLE HORSES.

Stallions, 4 years and upward—J. S. Jackson, Christian county, 1st premium; H. W. Norton, Jefferson county, 2d premium.

Stallions, 4 years and upward—G. L. Phillips, Davies co., 1st premium; G. Payne, Union co., 2d premium.

Mares, 2 years and under 4—A. S. Moorman, Breckinridge county, 1st premium; R. S. Price, Davies county, 2d premium.

Mares, 2 years and under 3—R. H. Alves, Henderson co., 1st premium.

Mares, 1 year and under 2—W. Woods, Jefferson county, 1st premium.

Geldings, 4 years and upward—W. S. Stone, Davies co., 1st premium; J. S. Gavitt, Evansville, Ind., 2d premium.

Geldings, 2 years and under 3—Dr. Brothman, Oldham county, 1st premium; H. Hathaway, Davies county, 2d premium.

Sweepsstakes for Stallions—J. D. Smith, Clark county, premium.

Sweepsstakes for Mares—J. H. Moore, Clark county, premium.

[From this morning's Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Oct. 22.

A bench warrant was to-day issued at the instance of Mr. Scott, President of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, against James and Hercules O'Connor, brokers, of the firm of O'Connor, Brother, & Co., charging them with fraudulently, through complicity with the book-keeper of the bank, obtaining \$85,000. At the hearing, O'Connor, in defense, made grave allegations against the bank, denying the indebtedness of his firm; claiming to be the agent of the bank for the purpose of drawing specie from other banks on their notes to replenish its vaults; that large amounts of notes of distant banks, of a less denomination than five dollars, also counterfeit money, were drawn by the firm from the bank on their checks; that they had dealings with the bank since February to the amount of over \$3,000,000, a large portion of which was not on the private account of the firm; that the respondents in vain attempted to effect a settlement with the bank, and placed securities in the hands of a disinterested party to cover any indebtedness. Further investigation was waived for the present, the Messrs. O'Connor having made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

Notwithstanding these developments, the notes of the bank are still taken by other banks of this city in payment of notes due them, and also by the public. It is said also that the stock of the bank will not be depreciated.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22.

A convention of the country banks of the State of New York was held here this afternoon. Over 30 banks were represented, among which were some of the leading banking institutions of the State. It was resolved that it was the duty of those represented to prepare for resumption of specie payment at an early day, and, before such resumption, to keep their bills as near a specie basis as possible; also to increase time discounts to the extent of their ability and to aid the forwarding of produce. A committee was appointed to effect an association of country banks for their mutual protection, and to arrange a system of redemption and exchanges—the committee to report at a future meeting.

The convention then adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.

This has been the most gloomy day we have yet experienced.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 22.

Upwards of 50 ship carpenters were discharged from the Navy Yard to-day. These times look square for the weather.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22, P. M.

River about stationary with 10 feet water in the channel.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported for the Louisville Journal by John M. Harlan, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 21, 1857.

Goeheen vs. Myers, from Marshall, on a writ before a Justice of the peace for Marshall, on a demand less than \$20. Myers relied on a set-off exceeding that sum and asked judgment over. The justice awarded a judgment against the latter for \$8 65, and from that judgment he appealed to the quarterly court. The Judge of that court, having first granted a writ of mandamus, afterwards, on motion of the appellate court, for want of jurisdiction, and subjected the appellant to costs.

The appellant then, by proceeding in the circuit court, prayed for and obtained a peremptory mandamus against the Judge, to restrain him from compelling him to render a set-off in his dock, and to hear and determine the same, and from that order a writ of habeas corpus was issued by the quarterly court.

The Judge then delivered the opinion of the court.

The circuit court, however, in the opinion of this court, have rejected the motion.

The writ of mandamus, as defined by the Civil Code (sec. 520), is an order of a court of competent and original jurisdiction commanding an executive or ministerial officer to perform an act or omit to do an act, the performance or omission of which is necessary to the ends of justice, and to do or abstain from doing an act about which he can exercise a judicial discretion. (Bacon's *Abbr.* Title Mandamus 492; 3 Black, Com. 100; 2 Strange 331; 19 Johnson 200; 5 Wendell 122.)

Upon either ground the writ in this case should have been denied.

The appellant had an appropriate remedy by appeal to the circuit court from the dismissal of his appeal by the quarterly court. The matter in controversy arising in his set-off was twenty dollars and more, and in such cases an appeal is expressly allowed by the Civil Code.

The cause of the appeal for want of jurisdiction was the judicial determination of a question incident to every judicial proceeding. It was properly raised by motion, and its decision, though preliminary to any adjudication on the merits, was of great importance and entitled the judicial power to determine it.

The doctrine with regard to the description of cases in which this writ is not allowable is, that it should generally be refused where the applicant has some other appropriate remedy, and where he can, by a course of law, and is granted an injunction, to do or abstain from doing an act about which he can exercise a judicial discretion.

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